

The Correct Feeding of Fish.

By A. H. BOUGHTON Hon. General Secretary British
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IT must not be assumed because fish are creatures of a low order that the principles which govern the assimilation of nourishment in higher forms of life do not apply to them.

It is not sufficient to keep fish on a continuous diet of a kind that is estimated to contain a fair amount of nourishment for them. Different organs in the fish's body require different chemicals and vitamins to ensure their proper workings and unless the fish obtains all of *them some of its organs will be starved and sickness is bound to result. A good natural food, for fish consists of chopped earthworms. Not only do the flesh and blood of the worm contain nourishing chemicals, but the half digested vegetable matter in the worm's stomach is of great value to the fish.

Live daphniae are good food, but should not be given continuously for any length of time, or the fish will not-be properly nourished throughout. Likewise Enchytrae or White Worms, though nourishing, for a time, will eventually pass right through the fish in an undigested state, for the reason that they provide nothing in the nature of a cleanser or invigorator for the fish's intestines, so that the digestive organs fail to act in the long run.

No matter what nourishment is contained in the food, the fish's digestive organs must be in proper order if that nourishment is to be assimilated.

If a human being lived entirely on meat he would become ill. In order that he may absorb all the chemicals and vitamins required by his body he constantly changes his diet — meat, fish, vegetables, sweets, etc., and a fish must also have a similar diversity of chemicals in the food given to it.

This subject was especially studied for 50 years by Mr. G. Bartmann, and his father before him, with the result that BARTMANN'S FISH FOOD was eventually produced based on the results of their investigations. This food is complete in that it contains all the six vitamins required by a fish, and also digestive pancreatic juices and matter for invigorating the digestive organs and keeping the fish free from constipation.

There are in all 14 elements in this food and these are mixed together in scientific proportions to ensure the food being perfect in every detail.

Tropical fish are often reared from birth entirely on this food, and young goldfish are likewise reared on it, although it is sometimes advantageous, especially with fish of the Fantail and Veiltail variety, to mix Bartmann's Fish Food with a little cooked oatmeal, as they require a little more starch than is contained in the food in question if they are to develop well rounded bodies.

Nearly all the price-winning exhibitors at the British Aquarists' Association's Exhibitions which have been held in London during 1931 are users of Bartmann's Fish Foods, and there are hundreds of successful Fish Breeders all over the World who recognise its value. There is a very large number who will use no other. This Food is used extensively in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, America, Canada, South Africa and Australia, and in six large Public Aquaria in Europe alone, including the largest in the world at Berlin.

It can be had in Coarse grade No. 3 (for fish over 2" long). Medium grade No. 2 (for fish up to 2"), Fine grade No. 1 (for Baby or small fish) and Powder No. 0 (for very small Tropicals and fry). No matter what grade is used the quality and distribution of vitamins is the same throughout.

It is an economical food in that only a little need be given at a time. One pinch a day will be sufficient for 1 fish. Every particle of the food has its use and there is no waste matter or make-weight in it whatever.

NEVER BE WITHOUT BARTMANN'S FISH FOOD.

Ask for a leaflet on

"THE HEALTH OF YOUR AQUARIUM AND ITS OCCUPANTS".

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